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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Chronicle of Combat Actions by Ukrainian
Insurgent Army / Soviet Terror in Ukraine

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1. During the immediate postwar period (1945-48), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) operated in large groups. In recent years, its operations are conducted by small, highly mobile and efficient units. These units undertake:
- (a) offensive attacks to protect the population against pillage, terror, exploitation, forcible deportation into Siberia and Turkestan, the enforced collectivization, the farce-like Soviet "elections"; the forcible imposition of the Soviet Russian Communist ideology on the Ukrainian people; the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; the compulsory recruitment of Ukrainian youth into the Soviet Army, etc.
 - (b) defensive operations during enemy [Soviet security forces] raids on UPA installations.
2. The main targets of the UPA are not so much establishments, units, or members of the Soviet Army, as the apparatus of oppression, especially the MVD and MGB. UPA policy makers believe that the Soviet Army is made up of many nationalities of the USSR whose members were forcibly mobilized, and that this army is in no measure responsible for the policy of pillage, oppression, and persecution conducted by the Soviet Government.
3. Many of the operations of the UPA are listed in The Bureau of Information of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council which appears monthly in Ukraine. Because of underground conditions, these reports are of necessity delayed. The issue, No 6, (1950) of this publication, reports a series of bloody operations which took place in 1949 and early 1950. Here are some of them:

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- (a) On 2 Feb 50, in the town of Lashky, near Khodoriv, Western Ukraine, a UPA unit waged a successful fight against a sizeable force of MGB troops, resulting in the killing of a Russian lieutenant and a sergeant (Prudnikov and Kashtanov).
- (b) On 12 Feb 50, in the village of Stavyschany, County of Bilohiria, Kamianets-Podilsky, Ukrainian insurgents attacked the village council and executed its head, an MVD spy who terrorized the population.
- (c) On 19 Feb 50, the insurgents disarmed a unit of MVD (istrebitel) troops near the village of Teremne, Rivne District, Volhynia, and executed its commandant, Major Bakhmatov, for the atrocities he perpetrated on the local population.
- (d) On 1 Mar 50, the UPA attacked the headquarters of the MVD in the town of Piatyhory, County of Zdolbuniv, Volhynia, killing its chief, Mykolayenko, known for his brutalities with respect to the Ukrainian people. All the secret archives and the restricted maps of the MVD showing positions of the MVD troops in Western Ukraine were taken away by the insurgents.
- (e) On 16 May 49, in the village of Strilky, Drohobych District, the UPA ambushed a staff of high MVD officers who had come from Kiev on an inspection tour. They were escorted by a force of 100 MVD troops in several cars. When the convoy entered a narrow road in the woods, the UPA opened fire with heavy machine guns, killing all four MVD officers and many others of the escort party. The UPA unit, commanded by Lt Orikh, withdrew without the loss of a single man.
- (f) From 15 Jun 49 to 1 Aug 49, a strong detachment of the UPA under the command of Capt Khmara raided Rumanian territory with the purpose of informing the Rumanian people of the underground activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, spreading anti-Soviet literature, and effecting liaison with the Rumanian anti-Soviet underground. The insurgents crossed the Ukrainian-Rumanian border between the cities of Vishev and Sighet, waging a four-hour battle with MVD troops as they did so. Before substantial reinforcements could arrive, the UPA troops were well into Rumania. There they were welcomed and supplied with food and information by the Rumanian people. The puppet Rumanian government sent forth a few battalions of its security troops, but this action was fruitless.
- (g) In August 1950, the UPA raided several localities in the districts of Vinnitsia and Zhytomir, trying to prevent the Soviet authorities and the Communist Party officials from merging the collective farms into "communal towns". The Soviet radio reported that "bandits inimical to the Soviet state raided collective farms, looted the state supply stores, and instigated the population against the merging of collective farms". Only upon bringing a large force of security troops was "peace restored".
- (h) On 19 Sep 49, the UPA raided the MVD headquarters in the city of Mukachiv, Carpatho-Ukraine, and kidnapped Major Uralov and his assistant Capt Govdakov, later executing them for "crimes committed against the Ukrainian people".

Soviet Terror

4. To indicate the extent of Soviet terror against the Ukrainian population there are some facts for the year 1947:
- (a) In 12 counties of the District of Lviv, the Soviets arrested 3,479 Ukrainian men, women and children;
- (b) Killed 1,817 (among them 120 old men, 99 women and 68 children);

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- (c) Sent to Siberia 2,123 (1,522 adults and 601 children);
- (d) Deported to Donbas 649 persons;
- (e) Burned down 2,706 homesteads;
- (f) Pillaged and looted 2,650 homesteads;
- (g) Destroyed 40 Ukrainian Catholic Churches.
- (h) During large-scale deportations in 1947, the Soviets deported some 150,000 Ukrainians to Kazakhstan and Siberia.

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